



Crop Progress - State Stories

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ALABAMA: January temperatures were generally on par with historic averages. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 1.7 inches in Mobile County to 7.8 inches in Walker County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 17 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions by month's end, compared to 23 percent at the month's beginning. Freezing temperatures, snowfall and rain events occurred frequently across the State in January. Winter pastures and cool season forages were in mostly fair condition, although freezing temperatures caused a decrease in overall condition. In some areas, excessive rainfall depleted nitrogen in wheat and fields were too wet for producers to apply nitrogen. Cattle have remained in fair to good condition as producers continued to supplement winter grazing with hay and feed when needed. Strawberry conditions were mostly good, however some producers reported damage due to freezing temperatures. Farmers continued field activities in preparation for spring planting.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: This report for Arizona is for the entire month of January 2022. By the end of the month, 63 percent of barley has been planted and 50 percent has emerged, according to the Mountain Regional Field Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Eighty-one percent of Durum wheat has been planted and 33 percent has emerged. Alfalfa conditions were rated mostly excellent to good, depending on location last month with harvesting taking place on more than three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. For the entire State, pasture and range conditions were rated mostly fair to good. In the south-central part of the State, abnormal dryness was reported, but it was not affecting forage growth. No exceptional dryness was reported in the entire State. Severe to extreme dryness was affecting stream water and stock tanks in the northwestern part of the State. Some rain was received in the north-central, eastern, and southwestern parts of the State.

ARKANSAS: For the week ending January 23, 2022, topsoil moisture 10% short, 66% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 10% short, 70% adequate, 15% surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork during the month of January were 18.0 days. January brought slightly above average rainfall at 4.15 inches along with slightly above average temperatures at 49.4. The State experienced a few cold snaps this month affecting some parts more than others. Huge temperature swings are making it tough on livestock. The cold temperatures caused the forage to turn brown and the calves to quit grazing it. Livestock producers are feeding hay to take care of their herds. Preparations are being made for the upcoming growing season. Row crop producers are repairing equipment, hauling grain and preparing for 2022 production season.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 95% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture and range condition 10% poor, 20% fair, 40% good, 30% excellent. Winter wheat condition 95% good, 5% excellent. Temperatures for the month averaged 50.3 degrees, 3.4 degrees above normal. Statewide average precipitation was 2.77 inches. From the State Department of Water Resources, Shasta Lake is at 35% capacity compared to 46% this date last year, Lake Oroville is at 45% capacity compared to 34% this date last year, and Trinity Lake is at 31% capacity compared to 51% this date last year. Statewide snowpack is 16.20 inches, compared to 6.00 inches this date last year. CA DWR CIMIS stations have recorded 747 chill hours at Holt, 920 chill hours at Merced, 768 chill hours at Fresno State, and 640 chill hours at Arvin-Edison. Wet fields began to dry out. Cotton ginning continued. In the Central Valley, fields were sprayed with herbicides to control broadleaf weeds. Dairies harvested winter forage such as ryegrass haylage. In the Imperial Valley, producers took advantage of dry weather to cut alfalfa for hay. In the Central Valley, almond buds were starting to swell. Beehives were moved into almond orchards in preparation for bloom. Gypsum was applied to orchards and various trees were pruned. Mummy nuts were shaken from almond trees. Citrus was harvested.

COLORADO: This report for Colorado is for the entire month of January 2022. Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 50% short, 16% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 31% very short, 38% short, 30% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 14% very poor, 26% poor, 40% fair, 20% good. Livestock condition 6% poor, 14% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Pasture and range condition 16% very poor, 19% poor, 45% fair, 17% good, 3% excellent. Precipitation during January remained below average in several areas and seasonal snowfall was mostly confined to the high country. In northeastern and east central counties, limited moisture was received and varied significantly. Drought conditions did not improve in eastern counties. County reports noted excessive winds damaged native pasture and winter wheat. Concerns remained for fall-seeded crops and pasture conditions due to severe lack of precipitation. Several counties were eligible for emergency grazing of CRP due to drought. Southwestern counties received varying amounts of rain and snow in January. Some locales reported snow and deep mud remained due to precipitation. Other areas were much drier and county reports noted snowpack during January was lower than December. The San Luis Valley received minimal moisture during January and conditions remained dry. According to county reports, livestock remained in good condition. Mild weather and lack of snow allowed livestock to remain pastured longer than normal. As of January 24, 2022, snowpack was 111 percent measured as percent of median snowfall.

DELAWARE: Rain and snow in January has helped replenish soil water levels. Cold temperatures appear to have killed forage radish cover crops in the region and will hopefully have reduced insect pest populations going into 2022. Farmers are securing all the manure and stockpiling in fields in the area rather than exporting out of the area to low phosphorus fields due to commercial nitrogen supply and high nitrogen prices. Purchase of new equipment will be delayed due to high prices and availability.

FLORIDA: January temperatures were on average 3.4 degrees cooler to 6.5 degrees warmer than historical values depending on location. Total rainfall for the month ranged from little rain in multiple locations to 9.3 inches at the Lake Linder Regional Airport in Polk County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 15 percent of the State was moderately dry in January and no areas experienced drought conditions. Cattle and pasture conditions remained mostly fair to good. Substantial frost was reported in January which caused some damage to cover crops, fruits, and vegetables. Sugarcane planting and harvest progressed well with few complications. Some producers began field preparations for spring planting. Crops marketed included tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, sweet corn, green beans, yellow squash, zucchini, bitter melons, herbs, and avocados. Grove activities included mowing, fertilizing, maintenance hedging, spraying and general grove maintenance. Citrus fruit harvested included white and red grapefruit, early and midseason oranges, tangerines, and tangelos.

GEORGIA: January temperatures were generally on par with historic averages. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 1.8 inches in Glynn County to 6.4 inches in Rabun County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 11 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions by month's end, compared to 3 percent at the month's beginning. Georgia experienced two snow and ice events during January. Pastures and cool season annuals slowed down considerably as well as winter annual weeds due to cold weather conditions. Livestock conditions were mostly fair, however hay supplies continued to run low. Armyworm issues from the summer caused hay quality issues which, in turn, affected the supply. Cold nights and warm day temperature swings caused some respiratory issues in cattle. The growth of wheat, rye and oats have slowed down due to cooler temps. Some small grains were exhibiting nutrient deficiency due to soil leaching. The small grains that have started to turn yellow were getting ready to be side dressed with nitrogen. Spring vegetable fields were prepared with mulch and harvest of winter vegetables continued as land prep for row crops started. Strawberry transplanting progressed well as cool temperatures during January slowed down growth.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: The Idaho snowpack looked good for mid-January. Most all the basins were near to above normal for snowpack. Average temperatures in Idaho for the month of January varied from below normal to near normal in most parts of the State. Accumulated precipitation in most of the State also remained above average for the water year. While early winter snowpack levels were encouraging, there was the need for continued snowpack to help alleviate the drought and low soil moisture levels observed in 2021. In northern Idaho, Benewah County reported an inch of rain since January 7. Temperatures were reported in the mid 20's at night, with daytime temperatures rising to above freezing. In Latah and Nez Perce Counties, temperatures above freezing and regional rainfall reduced or eliminated snow cover on several of the farm fields. In Lewis County, snow covered fields remained the norm, with soil conditions set for good moisture retention. Snowpack looked good in southwest Idaho. Calving started in some areas and was proceeding well. Hay stocks

were reported very short. Culling rates were running above normal due to high feed prices. In south-central Idaho, most farms remained under snow cover for most of the month. Most of the region remained cold for the month. Dairies used large amounts of straw for bedding cows. Supplies of straw and hay were also reported as tight. In southeastern Idaho, crop producers were cautiously optimistic about current snowpack levels. Most fields remained covered with snow, and hay was shipped. Calving was underway. Bear Lake experienced moderate winter temperatures. No major or new snow accumulation was reported. Current snow accumulations on the ground had a soft base with crusty top which made travel for animals through the fields difficult. Cattle were on full feed rations with majority of those rations being comprised of grass, alfalfa, or mixed hay. Less than one percent of the Bear Lake County herd had calved. Calving and lambing progressed in Bannock and Bingham Counties.

ILLINOIS: For the week ending January 23, 2022. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 17% short, 70% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 16% short, 70% adequate, 8% surplus. Statewide, the average temperature in January was 22.1 degrees, 2.4 degrees below normal. Precipitation averaged 1.12 inches, 0.34 inch below normal.

INDIANA: Topsoil moisture for the month of January was 1% very short, 6% short, 77% adequate, and 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 1% very short, 6% short, 78% adequate, and 15% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 3% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 52% good, and 12% excellent. Statewide temperatures averaged 25.7 degrees, 0.1 degree below normal for the month of January. Statewide average precipitation was 1.66 inches, 0.19 inch below normal. January started off with higher than normal precipitation before cold, dry weather took hold in the latter half of the month. The frigid temperatures and lack of significant snow cover caused some concerns for winter wheat conditions. Livestock were reported in good condition despite the cold temperatures. Activities for the month included hauling grain, spreading lime and fertilizer, equipment maintenance, and attending winter Extension programs.

IOWA: Weather conditions were mild until the middle of January, when a winter storm brought snow and frigid temperatures to much of the State. Fluctuating temperatures caused respiratory problems in some cattle, but overall cattle were reported in good condition, handling the cold snap well. Prior to mid-month, open fields were being utilized for cattle grazing; however, producers have started feeding hay. Calving and lambing have begun and sheep producers were being challenged by cold weather. There has been quite a bit of grain movement with recent strength in grain markets, and open roads in the first half of the month made it easy to move grain from farms to plants and elevators. There were reports of manure being hauled and spread. Dry winter conditions are a concern for replenishing soil moisture going into the spring. Farmers have seen wind erosion of topsoil from lack of moisture and snow cover.

KANSAS: For the week ending January 23, 2022, topsoil moisture supplies rated 39% very short, 38% short, 22% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 31% very short, 41% short, 28% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 8% very poor, 23% poor, 39% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent.

KENTUCKY: For the month of January, Kentucky saw near normal temperatures and much above normal precipitation. The State experienced a very wet January thus far. Much of the heavy rain occurred at the beginning of the month and has tapered off some as of late. There was yet another tornadic outbreak, however much less severe than the one that took place in December. There were also multiple snow events leading to moderately heavy accumulation in areas of the State. Temperatures for the period averaged 33 degrees across the State, near the normal. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 5.03 inches Statewide, which was 2.2 inches above normal and 178% of normal. The frigid temperatures have stunted pasture regrowth and caused farmers to feed hay. For the month, hay supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 80% adequate, 13% surplus. Livestock conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Several wide swings in temperature along with precipitation has put some stress on livestock. Condition of winter wheat 1% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 73% good, 12% excellent. Tobacco stripping 92% complete.

LOUISIANA: For the week ending January 23, 2022, topsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 14% short, 81% adequate, 3% surplus. Temperatures for the month averaged 43.7 degrees, 4.7 degrees below normal. Statewide average rainfall was 2.22 inches, 2.6 inches below average. Days suitable for fieldwork during the month of January was 19.0 days. Dry conditions allowed for some fieldwork across the State. Dry pastures allowed cattle and livestock to graze. Crawfish producers have begun harvesting.

MARYLAND: The region has had temperatures lower than the last several years, moisture has fallen as rain and snow, and has not remained in most areas to act as an insulator for the soil and winter crops, which may lead to some damage.

Farmers took into consideration shelter for livestock due to excessive wind chill conditions, as well as secured livestock water systems due to low temperatures.

MICHIGAN: Topsoil moisture 1% short, 79% adequate and 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 83% adequate, and 13% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 3% very poor, 23% poor, 35% fair, 37% good, and 2% excellent. Precipitation for the month of January averaged 0.88 inch throughout the State, 0.60 inch below normal. Temperature for the month of January averaged 17.3 degrees, 1.8 degrees below normal. Approximately 26 percent of the State is experiencing abnormally dry conditions or worse, with 7 percent experiencing moderate drought conditions, according to the US Drought Monitor. The driest areas include the southwestern counties of Upper Peninsula. Soil moisture in the majority of the Lower Peninsula remained high. Significantly colder temperatures throughout January caused winter wheat condition to decline. Other activities for the month included shop work, purchasing seed, and tending to livestock.

MINNESOTA: January experienced the coldest temperatures of the season. Despite subzero temperatures and windchills, most reports indicate livestock are doing well. A few reports indicated the large temperature swings some areas experienced could have negative effects on livestock health. Snowfall amounts were reported as average for most of the State. Snow cover is reported as near normal for most of the State. Some grain hauling was reported during the month.

MISSISSIPPI: For the week ending January 23, 2022, topsoil moisture supplies were 4% short, 65% adequate, and 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 4% short, 77% adequate, and 19% surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork during the month of January were 16.0 days. Conditions for January were very wet and seasonably cold. The rainfall has resulted in wet and muddy field conditions halting field work. Producers are feeding more hay to livestock and trying to keep from rutting fields due to excess moisture. Colder temperatures have been a factor on livestock losses. The State average temperature was 39.59 degrees for the month of January. Overall, average rainfall for the State has been above normal for this time of year, and average temperatures have been slightly below normal for January.

MISSOURI: For the week ending January 23, 2022. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 28% short, 63% adequate, and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 29% short, 63% adequate, and 3% surplus. Winter wheat condition 5% poor, 46% fair, 43% good, and 6% excellent. Statewide, precipitation averaged 1.79 inches for the month of January, 0.38 inch above average. Temperatures averaged 27.3 degrees, 1.0 degree below normal.

MONTANA: This report for Montana is for the entire month of January 2022. Topsoil moisture 55% very short, 30% short, 14% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 60% very short, 25% short, 15% adequate. Winter wheat - condition 19% very poor, 46% poor, 21% fair, 14% good. Winter wheat – wind damage 76% none, 17% light, 6% moderate, 1% heavy. Winter wheat – freeze and drought damage 64% none, 20% light, 14% moderate, 2% heavy. Winter wheat – protectiveness of snow cover 7% very poor, 48% poor, 35% fair, 9% good, 1% excellent. Pasture and range - condition 68% very poor, 25% poor, 6% fair, 1% good. Livestock grazing accessibility – 51% open, 24% difficult, 25% closed. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle and calves 96% fed. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep and lambs 100% fed. The month of January was windy and relatively dry for the State of Montana, according to the Mountain Regional Field Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Minimal precipitation for the season worsened drought conditions slightly. According to the US Drought Monitor, 7.5 percent of the State was drought free and 3.3 percent of the State was abnormally dry. Moderate drought was found in 3.3 percent of the State, up slightly from 3.0 percent at the end of December. Severe drought was found in 37.8 percent of the State, up from 26.6 percent last month. Extreme drought was found in 40.9 percent of the State, up from 39.6 percent last month. Exceptional drought was found in 7.1 percent of the State, down from 20.2 percent at the end of December.

NEBRASKA: For the week ending January 23, 2022, topsoil moisture supplies rated 21% very short, 52% short, 27% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 18% very short, 49% short, 33% adequate, and 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 8% very poor, 11% poor, 45% fair, 33% good, and 3% excellent.

NEVADA: For the week ending January 23, 2022, Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 60% short, 30% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 60% very short, 15% short, 25% adequate. Pasture and range condition 10% very poor, 70% poor, 15% fair, 5% good. Temperatures for the month averaged 29.2 degrees, 2.6 degrees below normal. Statewide average precipitation was 0.62 inch. There has been minimal precipitation, but cooler temperatures have helped retain soil moisture. In northern parts of the State, the ground is frozen and covered in snow. Some cattle are pastured in alfalfa fields and some are receiving supplemental feed.

NEW ENGLAND: New England States experienced more days of cold temperatures than normal, with some stretches of rain and above average snow and ice for the month. The average monthly precipitation is about 3.17 inches throughout the region. In Connecticut, some producers have begun to tap maple trees. In New Hampshire, orchardists with cold storage were marketing local apples and some with farm stands were making apple cider. Some winter farms offered carrots, potatoes, watermelon radishes, parsnips, and rutabagas. Most cranberry growers in Massachusetts put on their winter floods in early January to help protect the plants from desiccation once the soil has frozen. In Maine, wide temperature fluctuations from -18 degrees F to +25 degrees F have put stress on livestock and livestock watering systems. Rhode Island received approximately 5 to 8 inches of snow. In Vermont, a good snowstorm in the beginning of the month provided great cover and has remained throughout. Farm activities in January included finishing record keeping for the 2021 growing season, attending meetings, repairing equipment and buildings, pruning apple trees and blueberry bushes, and planning for the 2022 growing season.

NEW JERSEY: By January 23, Temperatures had turned colder, but at this point it does not appear to be affecting overwinter crops. Growers are seeding spring crops in greenhouses for transplanting.

NEW MEXICO: This report for New Mexico is for the month of January 2022, through January 23. Topsoil moisture 40% very short, 47% short, 13% adequate. Subsoil moisture 41% very short, 48% short, 11% adequate. Pecans harvested 82%, 95% last year. Winter wheat condition 14% very poor, 33% poor, 26% fair, 19% good, 8% excellent. Cows calved 7%, 4% last year. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 85%, 94% last year. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 12% poor, 40% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent. Ewes lambing 12%, 9% last year. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 86%, 92% last year. Sheep and lambs condition 5% very poor, 24% poor, 45% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 7% very short, 21% short, 70% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 20% very short, 29% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. The first three weeks of January brought moisture for some areas, but warmer than normal temperatures and dry weather for others, according to the Mountain Regional Field Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Reports from several counties noted extremely dry conditions due to very limited precipitation. As a result, most pasture grasses and winter wheat stands showed increasing signs of drought and grazing stress. Some livestock producers opted to move their herds off of wheat, so supplemental feeding needs were increasing. Comments from Curry County indicated that several trucks had been seen hauling hay, as ranchers tried to bolster their stocks amid the lack of natural grazing sources. Calving and lambing were underway across much of the State. Pecan growers continued to make headway harvesting the 2021 crop, although progress lagged last year. Since January 1, converted moisture totals – accounting for any precipitation received as snow – ranged from approximately 3 inches to merely a trace, with well over half of the State accumulating less than 0.5 inch. The heavier precipitation was relegated to portions of Rio Arriba and San Juan Counties. According to the United States Drought Monitor for January 18, drought, in some form, was once again present across the entire State. Extreme drought (D3) covered 19.9 percent of New Mexico, severe drought (D2) was categorized across 57.2 percent, and moderate drought (D1) was present on 20.1 percent. Another 2.9 percent of the State was abnormally dry (D0).

NEW YORK: Wide temperature variance continues through the month of January but overall reports indicate a “colder than normal” January. Ground temperatures dropped low enough to allow accumulation of snow with most significant snowfall occurring late in the week ending January 16. Concerns have been reported over rising grain prices as well as price and availability of fertilizer.

NORTH CAROLINA: For the week ending January 23, 2022 - Subsoil moisture 5% short, 82% adequate and 13% surplus. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 72% adequate and 25% surplus. Barley condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 76% good and 3% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 17% short, 81% adequate and 1% surplus. Oats condition 1% poor, 49% fair, 46% good and 4% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 18% poor, 55% fair, 24% good and 2% excellent. Winter wheat condition 3% poor, 23% fair, 66% good and 8% excellent. Throughout January, rainfall and winter storms have added to soil moistures substantially. This has brought field preparations to a halt as many areas are too wet for work.

NORTH DAKOTA: For the week ending January 23, 2022, topsoil moisture supplies rated 18% very short, 23% short, 54% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 23% very short, 32% short, 40% adequate, 5% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 0% very poor, 17% poor, 67% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. Cattle and calf conditions, 1% very poor, 4% poor, 41% fair, 48% good, 6% excellent. Cattle and calf death loss, 1% heavy, 70% average, 29% light. Calving progress 3%, near 2% last year. Sheep and lamb conditions, 1% very poor, 6% poor, 42% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent.

Sheep and lamb death loss, 1% heavy, 65% average, 34% light. Lambing progress 7%, near 5% last year. Shearing progress was 17%, ahead of 11% last year. Hay and roughage supplies, 24% very short, 38% short, 37% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies, 14% very short, 36% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus.

OHIO: Topsoil moisture for the month was 2% short, 67% adequate, and 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 2% short, 70% adequate, and 28% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 5% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, and 8% excellent. The Statewide average temperature was 26.0 degrees, 0.3 degree below normal. Precipitation averaged 2.17 inches Statewide, 0.21 inch above normal for January. Snow and below freezing temperatures occurred during the month. Growers believed that temperatures were remaining cold enough to keep diseases in check. Winter wheat remained in predominately good to fair condition and there were no reports of issues with livestock.

OKLAHOMA: For the month of January, rainfall totals averaged 0.48 inch throughout the State, with the Southeast district recording the highest precipitation at 1.28 inches and the Panhandle and North Central district recording the lowest precipitation at 0.10 inch. According to the January 18th US Drought Monitor Report, 95 percent of the State was in the abnormally dry to exceptional drought category, up 63 points from the previous year. Additionally, 88 percent of the State was in the moderate drought to exceptional drought category, up 76 percent from the previous year. Statewide temperatures averaged in the mid to low 30's, with the lowest recording of -5 degrees at Kenton on Sunday, January 2nd and the highest recording of 78 degrees at Waurika on Tuesday, January 18th. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated mostly short to adequate.

OREGON: Temperatures in Oregon varied from below normal to above normal in the western and south-central parts of the State. In northwest Oregon, conditions dried out with the break in the weather. Previous rain events produced erosion in areas where cover was not established. Above average rainfall replenished the subsoil. Field operations were also possible with the break in the rain. In Polk County, 36 percent of the county was in moderate drought, and some fields were left fallow due to drier conditions. In Clatsop and Tillamook Counties, there was significant rain and forage crops were in dormancy. In Benton and Lincoln Counties, it was wet and cool. A few big storms knocked out power and caused flood advisories in low-lying areas. In north-central Oregon, the weather was mild. The snow melted slowly into the ground. Most grounds, except north slopes at a higher elevation, were snow-free. Crops were good and cattle were calving well. In Baker County, there was an inversion with cold, stagnant air. In Lake County, precipitation was above the median, and snow water equivalent was below the median. Spring calving was underway in portions of the County. It was unseasonably warm this month in the area.

PENNSYLVANIA: The State officially entered its winter season and temperatures have been below freezing this month. Some very windy days helped keep temperatures colder. There was snowfall and ice and rain throughout January. One storm had about 7 inches of snow and others 2-3 inches of snow. The soil moisture level was adequate, and some ponds were recharging from the snowfall and rains. Crops were dormant but come spring we will be able to tell better how crops are going to do for 2022. Farmers were caring for livestock, planning for spring, attending meetings, and pruning fruit trees for the 2022 crop year.

SOUTH CAROLINA: January temperatures were 1.2 to 4.7 degrees cooler than historic averages depending on location. Total rainfall during the month ranged from little precipitation to 5.2 inches. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 43 percent of the State was experiencing abnormally dry conditions by month's end, compared to 81 percent at the beginning of the month. Cold temperatures throughout January brought substantial snowfall to some regions with little reported damage. Topsoil moisture was reported to be excessive due to recent precipitation events. Wheat was noted to be in mostly good condition. Strawberries remained behind in development but in good condition. Diminishing forages and snowfall caused some farmers to begin feeding hay.

SOUTH DAKOTA: For the week ending January 23, 2022, topsoil moisture supplies rated 12% very short, 35% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 15% very short, 38% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 3% very poor, 6% poor, 60% fair, 30% good, and 1% excellent.

TENNESSEE: For the week ending January 23, Days suitable 1.8. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 56% adequate, 43% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 60% adequate, 37% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 4% poor 25% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 4% very poor, 14% poor, 45% fair, 33% good, 4% excellent. Cattle condition 3% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 10% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 14% short, 73% adequate, 12% surplus. Tennessee experienced increased precipitation and snow in January. Many fields are flooded and

muddy. Pastures are reported as mostly fair. Winter wheat is reported as mostly good despite the challenging weather. Hay and roughage supplies appear adequate for the winter season. There is some concern about supplies due to the recent impacts on pastures from wet weather.

TEXAS: During the month of January, precipitation mostly ranged from trace amounts to upwards of 2 inches, with isolated areas of the Upper Coast receiving upwards of 10 inches of rain. Cotton and peanut harvesting are complete throughout the State. Winter wheat progress has slowed due to a lack of moisture. Supplemental feeding continued in most areas of the State. Pasture and range conditions were rated poor to fair.

UTAH: This report for Utah is for the entire month of January 2022. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 90% adequate. Subsoil moisture 16% short, 84% adequate. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 21% poor, 49% fair, 28% good. Winter wheat condition 11% poor, 64% fair, 25% good. Hay and roughage supplies 55% very short, 30% short, 15% adequate. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 19% short, 79% adequate, 1% surplus. Cattle and calves condition 3% poor, 34% fair, 60% good, 3% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 3% poor, 42% fair, 52% good, 3% excellent. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for cattle 72%. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for sheep 57%. Cows calved 4%. Ewes lambbed-farm flock 4%. Ewes lambbed-range flock 1%. Mild temperatures along with isolated snowstorms occurred throughout the State for the month of January. As of January 23, 2022, snowpack in Utah was 112 percent measured as percent of median snowfall. Box Elder County reports livestock producers were feeding cattle and treating cattle for parasites. Beaver County reports livestock are doing well, but it has been a mild January.

VIRGINIA: For the week ending January 23 - Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 75% adequate and 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 19% short, 73% adequate and 7% surplus. Winter wheat condition 7% poor, 33% fair, 56% good and 4% excellent. Barley condition 61% fair, 39% good. Livestock condition 4% poor, 39% fair, 50% good, 7% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 13% very poor, 20% poor, 44% fair, 22% good and 1% excellent. Hay supplies 9% very short, 31% short, 58% adequate and 2% surplus. Percent of feed obtained from pastures 10%. Virginia experienced much needed precipitation in January, but temperatures were unseasonably low. Snow and ice have been persisting in many areas making it difficult for livestock to access any forage. Hay and roughage supplies are mostly adequate to short, showing decreases from last year. Farming activities for January included feeding and moving hay. Grain marketing continues as trucking allows. Burley and dark tobacco being marketed as final sale days approach.

WASHINGTON: Statewide temperatures in Washington for the month of January were below normal. In western Washington, early January was cold with snow and freezing temperatures. Late January transitioned back to heavy rainfall throughout the district. In San Juan County, vine and tree fruit pruning had started on days without massive storm events and rain. Most other crops planted for fall into winter harvest were hit badly. Some high tunnels successfully carried crops over, but some crops were lost to frigid temperatures. In Whatcom County, farmers were still trying to assess the damage left from the floods late last year. Many portions of fields were under water as excessive moisture continued into December and January. Some berries had been under water for over two months. The floods resulted in the need for replanting of grass and berries. Streams and ditches were inundated with silt and debris, which backed up water flow. In central Washington, additional amounts of freezing rain and light snow occurred. In Chelan County, snowpack across the region was in good shape. Warmer temperatures during this time of year helped settle and melt snow on the ground. Farmers were excited about the prospects of finally coming out of the drought. In Yakima County, there was some orchard pruning and tree training completed. Livestock were on feed only and ranchers were preparing to start calving. In east-central Washington, farmers spent most of the month doing repairs and preparing for the upcoming season. In Adams County, conditions were overall favorable for winter wheat. Moisture and temperatures were near average but above average precipitation was needed. In southeast Washington, most conditions were normal for the month of January. Cold temperatures, snow, and fog remained throughout the area. Some flooding was received in late January, but there were no effects on livestock or cropping systems.

WEST VIRGINIA: For the week ending January 23, Topsoil moisture 5% short, 88% adequate, and 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% short, 90% adequate, and 2% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 10% short, 73% adequate, and 17% surplus. Feed grain supplies 11% short, 74% adequate, and 15% surplus. Winter wheat condition 28% fair and 72% good. Cattle and calves condition 1% poor, 35% fair, 60% good, and 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 2% poor, 37% fair, 57% good, and 4% excellent. Weather conditions for the month have been mostly cold with periods of rain and snow. Farming activities for the month included planning for the next growing season.

WISCONSIN: Dry conditions continued across the State. Farmers had hoped for moisture to relieve the dry conditions, but typical January weather was reported. Northern areas have good snow cover, but central and southern areas are still hoping for a thicker snow blanket to protect alfalfa and fall seedings. Very little field work occurred thus far in the month, aside from isolated manure hauling. Livestock producers have been busy caring for livestock and keeping water systems functioning. There are some concerns about hay supplies. Farmers are making plans, looking into costs for fertilizer and agricultural chemicals, and getting machinery ready for spring.

WYOMING: This report for Wyoming is for the entire month of January 2022. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 37% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 48% short, 27% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 7% very poor, 26% poor, 49% fair, 17% good, 1% excellent. Calving progress 1% cows calved. Sheep and lamb progress 2% ewes lambed. Hay and roughage supplies 13% very short, 42% short, 44% adequate, 1% surplus. Livestock condition 3% poor, 13% fair, 81% good, 3% excellent. Stock water supplies 11% very short, 28% short, 60% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture and range condition 25% very poor, 24% poor, 31% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. January brought minimal precipitation to Wyoming, with total monthly precipitation measuring less than 1 inch for most of the State. Overall, however, precipitation totals are around average for the month, with totals ranging from 0.45 inch below average to 0.45 inch above average. Temperatures for the month of January were 1 to 4 degrees above average for most of the State. Reports from Washakie and Hot Springs Counties indicated persisting drought conditions. Dry conditions were reported in Platte County, with comments that high winds are drying out topsoil quickly when moisture is received. Comments in Lincoln County indicated snowfall received in early January has now given way to dry conditions. In Goshen County, there are reports that the warm, dry conditions are helping cattle and livestock conditions. According to the United States Drought Monitor for January 20, 2022, the amount of land rated as abnormally dry was 2.8 percent, a slight decrease from 3.3 percent on December 30. Moderate drought was present across 31.5 percent of the State, compared to 35.4 percent on December 30. Severe drought increased from 47.1 percent on December 30 to 61.1 percent of the State. Extreme drought conditions covered 4.6 percent of the State, a decrease of 9.6 percentage points from 14.2 percent on December 30.

Statistical Methodology

Survey Procedures: Crop progress and condition estimates included in this report are based on survey data collected in December, January, February, and March. The non-probability crop progress and condition surveys include input from approximately 4,000 respondents whose occupations provide them opportunities to make visual observations and frequently bring them in contact with farmers in their counties. Based on standard definitions, these respondents subjectively estimate the progress of crops through various stages of development, as well as the progress of producer activities. They also provide subjective evaluations of crop and soil moisture conditions. Any weather data mentioned in this report is provided by outside sources such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Agricultural Weather Information Service (AWIS).

Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to nass@usda.gov

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James Johanson – Rye, Wheat	(202) 720-8068
Greg Lemmons – Corn, Flaxseed, Proso Millet	(202) 720-9526
Becky Sommer – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum	(202) 720-5944
Travis Thorson – Sunflower, Other Oilseeds	(202) 720-7369
Lihan Wei – Peanuts, Rice	(202) 720-7688

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